## FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

### IMPROVEMENT IN FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

DALL OF INTEREST AT HAMBURG AND LONDON

The Collins steemship Atlantic, Capt. Eldridge, which sailed from Liverpool at about noon on Dec. 23, arrived here at 1; p. m. on Wednesiay, Jan. 6,

bringing 23 passengers.
The Cunard steamship Africa, Capt. Shannon, arrived

out at Liverpool at 5 p. m. on the 20th ult.

The serew steamship Kangaroo arrived at Liverpool

at noon on the 221. A false report having found its way into some of the English papers, to the effect that the steamship Atlantie, on her outward trip, had passed the Vanderbilt in a disabled state off Queenstown, Capt. Kidridge, in a letter to the Underwriters' Association of Liverpool, says: "Had the Atlantic seen the Vanderbilt in such

a state, she would not have left her until she had " assisted her safely into harbor. I cannot understand whence the report has arisen, as the Atlantic left the "Vanderbilt in New-York, not intending to leave for some months. As the report has obtained great

"publicity, and may occasion some anxiety, I will "thank you to centradict it."

### GREAT BRITAIN.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

President Buchanan's Message attracted great attention in England. It was telegraphed entire from Liverpool to some of the London journals, being the longest dispatch ever sent by telegraph in England.

The London Times, in its review of the Message, confines itself to two topics—the financial crisis and the Central American question. It construes Mr. Buchanan's remarks on the former subject into a tribute to the monetary system of England, and recommends them to the attention of its readers, that they may see how the system of currency, which has been so pertinuciously attacked at home, is viewed by the most enlightened men of another country. On the Central American question The Times says:

"We have much pleasure in receiving the assurance from Mr. Buchanan that the interests of the two countries are identical, beingconfined to securing a safe transit over all the routes across the 1sthmus.

"Let the American Government give proof of this, and we are sure that matters will be specifity settled.

"Let the American Government give proct of this, and we are sure that matters will be specifiy settled. Common sense must tell the Americans to it in these questions we are strictly on the defensive, and the most inveterate declanaer against England cannot deny the conciliatory spirit in which she has trented them. But we can hardly be asked to give up the creaty of 1850, without a guarantee that all its important provisions shall be re-enacted, and the whole series of irritating disputes brought forever to an end."

The London Marning Post lands the Message generally, and says:

The London Morning Post lands the Message generally, and says:

"This great State paper, both from the friendly spirit which it breathes to foreign nations, from the determination which it expresses to put down the architecture of Mornonism, and to repress the iniquities of fillibusterism, is highly creditable to the neederation, judgment, and public spirit of Mr. Buchanan."

The Daily News probes the frankness of the foreign policy of the President, and says that
"In tone and feeling, as regards England, nothing can be more unobjectionable than the language of Mr. Buchanan's Message."

It also inderses his views on the commercial crisis, but says that the shuffling tone of the Message on the affairs of Kansas is in painful contrast with the frank and manity tone of that portion which treats of foreign policy.

The London Times says, & is understood that the East India Company have received formal notice that it is the intention of Government to bring in a bill for the abolition of the double Government. The Globe (ministerial organ) says this statement is substantially

pond until the Spring fides at the commencement of January. The hydraulic power was to be more than doubled. The ship remained even and fair on the ways, and at high tide had nearly six feet of water un-

The report of an intended alliance between the Prince of Orange and the Princess Alice of England, a said to be lottally destitute of foundation.

Rumors of Ministerial changes were again in circulation. The London Advertises understands tiffat Mr. Vernon Smith will leave the Board of Control and be succeeded by Sir C. Woed, and the should Mr. Smith retire, his patron, the Marquis of Lausdowne, will probably withdraw from Ministerial life.

Mr. James Coppock, the celebrated parliamentary second, is dead.

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The London Times continues its agitation in favor of importing free laborers in the West Indian Islands.

The marriage treaty of the Prince's Royal of England with the Prince of Prussin had been signed by the Prussian Minister and Lord Charadon, and also by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

A long-pending dispute between the King of Hanover and the Queen of England, as to the right of some "crown jewels," valued at over a milion sterling, is said to have been recently settled in favor of the claums of Hanover.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

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In London on the 19th the funds were quite bueyant ander the favorable returns of the Bank, and morey was easy at 81 per cent for the best paper in the discount market, and at 4 to 6 per cent on the Stock Exchange.

At Hamburg, a further recovery of confidence was reported, and the rate of discount for the best paper receded to between 5 and 5 per cent.

The suspension of Messra, Schwabe & Co. of Glesgow was announced. Liabilities, £30,000.

On Monday, the 21st, there was increased buoyancy on the London Stock Exchange, under the influence of the large arrival of specie from New-York and the news of the tapid recovery going on at Hamburg. Consols, railroad shares and other securities shared in the upward movement.

the upward movement.

On the Stock Exchange leans were obtainable with case at 4 to 5 per cent. At the Bank the demand continued light, and in the discount market the rate

for best bills receded to 8 per cent.

The suspension of Messrs, Klingender Brothers of Liverpool was announced. Liabilities about £240,000. The suspension of Messrs, Kingentier Brothers of Liverpool was announced. Liabilities about £240,000. A deputation from the Governments of Sweden and Norway had arrived in London, with a view of obtaining financial aid to the extent of (it was supposed) £500,000, with which to prevent the permanent break-up of some of the extensive establishments which have lately failed in these countries.

LATEST (By Telegraph from London),-Consols fluctuated somewhat on Tuesday, the Il, but finally eleved at an advance, the latest sales being made at

931 to 931. The money market was still easier; good bills were sought after at 8 per cent, and in some few instances

they were done at 72.

The Times (City Article dated Tuesday evening) says: Little doubt is entertained that when the Bank determines to reduce their rate of discount it will be determines to reduce their rat. of discount it will be
no 8 per cent, and the probability seems to be that
even that step will speedly have to be followed by
another of a similar kind, although the state of the
market would apparently justify it at once. Some
uncertainty is expressed as to the movement being
made on Thursday next, ewing to the desirableness of
accumulating a large reserve before the payment of
the dividends. There is no question, however, in any
quarter that it will be announced before the close of
the year.

At a meeting of the Joint Stock Barks Committee

the year.

At a meeting of the Joint Stock Banks Committee it was resolved to recommend a reduction to six per cent of the interest allowed on deposits.

The suspension was announced of Charles Nicholson

The suspension was announced of Charles Nicholson & Co., warehousemen, London-liabilities rather large; also of Lloyd & Brothers, parture dealers and exporters to the United States-liabilities not stated, and of William Reid, wholesale grocer, Edinburgh-liabilities £30,000. The bills were likewise returned of Pinto Basto & Co., Spanish merchants, and Van Specht, foreign merchant, London, liabilit a small.

The Bank continues to accumulate g. 4 is large quantities. Over £200,000 was received on the £2d.

At Hamburg the rate for best bills ranges from 4 to 6 per cent.

The rebound in Consols from the lowest point in October has been equal to 77 per cent, and it has been rather more rapid than to 1847.

A POLISH COUNT AND AN ENGLISH SPINSTER. From The London Times, Dec. 23.

From The London Times, Dec 23.

Ladies about to marry distinguished foreigners without too much knowledge of their character and previous history would do well to read all about the Count ed Waszkowski and the Hon, Mary Jones.

The Hon, Miss Mary Jones, a lady 42 years of age, occupied apartments at No. 71 Ebury street, Plunkoo in the same house there resided a noble Pole, who styled humself the Count de Waszkowski, and gave aurself out as the son of Prince Wittgenstein. He was 28 years old. This Poleh nobleman calls himself

a professor of science and languages, but in reality he have by "taking on with ladies. When he has done "with one lady, he takes on with another." The Count is the most terrible epouseer of the day. He was engaged to be married to the plaintiff in "Swynfen vs. Swynfen, that was broken off. Then he was engaged for four years to a Miss Chadwick, but that engagement also was brought to a premature conclusion by the father upon the occasion of the Count s wishing to borrow 150. Then he proposed for Miss Romsey, then for her sister, and it would appear for many ladies besides. In fact, the Count got his living by this sort of thing. The manner in which he opened the trenches upon Miss Jones was as follows:

He attached her maid with bouquets and letters, which were to be delivered to her mistress. Miss Jones resolved, if possible, to put an end to the annoyance—so that point was astately enough put by her councel—by seeing the defondant, and remonstrating with him upon his conduct. This was just what Waszkowski wanted, once admitted, he was sure of victory, he had only to come on in the old style, to rave about his misfortunes—his exile—his noble father—his succession to £40,000 a year when that noble father was gathered to his ancestors. Which of the points told most with Miss Jones it is impossible for us to say—£40,660 a year is a good round sum—the lady was 12 years of age, the noble Count hut 28—a result followed. The lady, who had sought the interview to chide, remained to console the defondant. Waszkowski, the exile, the noble heir to £40,000 per annum, was to find rest upon her bosom against the ankindly shafts of fate. He attacked her maid with bouquets and letters.

As soon as the engagement was entered into, or shortly after—it was very strange—the Count's remittances consed to arrive with their fore-accustomed regularity. His watch and chain disappeared, and in point of fact he was under the necessity of borrowing £100 from Miss Jones. In return for this he gave her his note of hand, but, ignorant as he was of our laws and customs, he drew it upon a penny stamp. When the question of settlements came to be discussed the lady insisted that all her money should be settled upon herself, to which the defendant objected. His system was, that "where honor and affection subsisted mar" ringe settlements were not required. To this maxim in her turn the lady objected, and so the marriage was broken off. When the rupture was final and complete the lady wished that the sum of money which she had lent to the plaintiff should be returned to her; but this he was mable or unwilling to do, and so the action arose. The defendant pleaded a set-off, the particu-

he was mable or unwilling to do, and so the action arose. The defendant pleaded a set-off, the particulars of which included some curious items.

In the first place, we find that the Count de Wasselm is was not attired in such a manner as gave satisfaction to the lady. Above all things, on that day which was to be the happiest of their lives she wished him to look well. Accordingly, by her direction, and at her request, he proceeded to Messrs. Nicoll's establishment and provided himself with a nuptial equipment at the cost of £10. Again, and before the transaction connected with the wedding suit, the Count had—equally at the plaintiff's request—provided himself with clothes from Messrs. Davies to the value of £27. Again, there was a charge of £15 lbs. wided himself with clothes from Mesers. Davies to the value of £27. Again, there was a charge of £15 lbs. for a guitar bought by the Count for Miss Jones, at her request. This guitar, as he himself stated, he had bought in Clerkenwell. "I did away with the guitar. "I refuse to say what I have done with it, and I don't "ment to tell." This was not enough. A little lower down in the particulars of this set off there is a charge which is somewhat remarkable. "To amount paid to

down in the perticulars of this set off there is a charge which is somewhat remarkable. "To amount paid to "pawnbroker by defendant at request of plaintiff to "redeem a watch and chain, the property of the de"fendant, £21." The defendant, in fact, up to this point takes the charges for meney disbursed upon himself and his pleasures or necessities, and coolly carries them to the plaintiff is account.

Then an item of a diamond ring forhimself. £15.15s, follows, and then it am of another character. This noble Pole, the son of Prince Wittgenstein, this her to £40,000 a year, for example, coolly charges Miss Jones with the cost of a wording-ring bought "at her request," 14s.; with a wedding-ring bought "at her request," 14s.; with a wedding-ring bought at her were the particulars of the set-off pleaded by this dear chivalrons creature in answer to Miss Jones's demand for a return of her £100. When he was put into the witness-box and examined, it appeared by his own confession that he made a trade of this kind of pursuit. His own statement was, that in the Swynfen matter he got £300 for the return of the lady's letters. "I have not mency from a great many ladies," said Waszkowski to the Chief Bu on on Monday last. "When I have done with one lady I take on with another."

with one lady I take on with another."

North Thave done with one lady I take on with another.

Will the people ever take warning by exposures of this description? Is it possible that ladies of a certain position in the world, and who may therefore be supposed to have seen something of its ways, should suffer themselves to become the laughing-stocks and dupes of men who were probably cooks or couriers—if anything so honest—in their own countries? It maght have been hoped that the increasing habit of forcien travel would have done something in amendforeign travel would have done something in amend-ment of this form of folly. A very short ran upon the Continent, or a mere smattering sort of acquaintance with Continental life, might teach our English ladies that foreign titles—even when genuine—are a very in-suffice—proof of respectability. The best advice we can give our fair countrywomen for the future, when they came across one of these interesting refugees, is to keep him at arm's length until they have ascertained from one of his own countrymen of acknowledged respectability the history of their new friend and his character.

### THE CROWN JEWELS

We find the following in a letter from Hanover, of "The hearts of the King and Royal Family of this country have been much rejoiced by intelligence which has just reached them through, the Hanoverian Ministre at the Court of St. James, that the long dispate between the King of Hanover and the Queen of England respecting the right of certain jewels of enormous value, in the possession of the Soverign of England, and forming no meansiderable portion of what have been hitherto called the British Crown jewels, has been decided in favor of Hanover. Many of year readers are so doubt aware that when the hingdom of Hanover was severed from the united king don by the accession of Queen Victoria to the throne, a claim was made by the late King of Hanover, formerly the Duke of Cumberland, to nearly the The hearts of the King and Royal Family of this throne, a claim was made by the late King of Hanever, formerly the Duke of Cumberland, to nearly the whole of the lewels usually worn on State occasions by the English Sovereign, on the ground that part of Bern, which had been taken over to England by George I., belonged inalienably to the Crown of Hanever; and that the remainder had been purchased by George III, out of his privy purse, and had been left by him and his Queen Charlotte to the Royal Family

Hanover.

As the jewels thus claimed a e supposed to be worth "As the lewels thus claimed are supposed to be worth considerably more than £1,000,000, a single stone having cost nearly £20,000, they were not to be reliminated without a struggle; and I am assured that every possible expedient was resorted to in England to build the claimant. Ultimately, in the lifetime of the late King, the importantly of the Hanoverian Minister in London drove the English Ministry of the day to consent that the rights of the two Sovereigns should be submitted to a Commission composed of three English Judges; but the proceedings of the Commission were so Eigeniously protracted that all the Commission were so Eigeniously protracted that all the Commission were so in elewithout arriving at any decision; and until Lord Clarendon received the scals of the British Foreign Office all the efforts of the Court of Hanover to obtain a fresh Commission were vain. Lord Clarendon, however, seems to have perceived that such attempts to stile inquiry were answorthy of his country, for the consented that a fresh Commission should be issued to three English Judges of the highest eminence, who, after investigation, found the Hanoverian claim to be indispitably just, and reported in its favor. The Court here consequently is in high glee this he Court here consequently is in high give this hristmas at the prospect of removing the Crown and egalla, so jealeusly guarded in the Tower of London, almost bodily to Hanover. [Lordon Globe.

### FRANCE.

The extraordinary trial of Madame De Jeufesse, her two sors and her gamekeeper, for the murder of M., funilot, had terminated in the acquittal of all the prisoners. The affair was a very complicated one, and attracted great attention throughout France.

It was stated (but contradicted by the Patrie) that the Emperer, in consequence of representations made by England, had consented to submit the question of the expertation of negroes from Africa to the French Colonies to a conference to be held in London.

It was expected that the Bank of France would lower their rate of discount to 5 per cent before the end of the year.

wer their rate of discount to 5 per cent before the ad of the year. In Paris on the 22d, the funds closed at 67,69 for

money, C74 account.

The French ships of war intended for China were appointed to leave Toulou between the 20th and 25th of December, and would proceed direct to Hong-Kong with 500 troops on board. The projected expedition to Cochin China is understood to be ad-

Commercial affairs in Paris had slightly improved. Spirits had tisch in price since the imposition of a duty on foreign brancies. Wheat and flour had slightly declined.

## . THE JEUFOSSE MURDER TRIAL.

THE JEUSCASE MURDLE TRIAL.

The trial of Madame de Jeufosse, of her two sons, and of her gamekeeper, Crospel, which has just been beinght to a sun halon at Evreux, is worthy of brief totice, not o y from the romantic incidents of the case, but as presenting a striking contrast with our English system of criminal procedure. All the presenter have teen acquitted, upon what grounds it would

he difficult to say, except that the murdered man was a

be difficult to say, except that the murdered man was a disreputable sort of character, and that he had persisted in annoying the Jeufosse family. The facts of the case are so completely out of the ordinary course of those crimes which we are in the habit of seeing tried before our criminal courts that the report of it reads more like a chapter from Gerfaut, or any other powerful melodramatic romance, than of a grave proceeding in which the lives of four human beings were at stake. If we would justly appreciate the principles which led the French Jury to a verdict of acquittal, we must discard all our vulgar and commonplace notions derived from such books as Archbod's Criminal Practice and Roscoe's Criminal Evidence, and be content to take our law from the repertour of the Porte St. Martin or of the Adelphi at their seasons of grimmest melodrama. A retired provincial family have notice that a dissolute squire in the neighborhood is in the habit of climbing over their park wall for the purpose of paying court to the daughter of the house. Hereupon the mother desires her gamekeeper to take his gun and pick the fellow off. The gamekeeper follows her instructions to the letter, and shoots the intrader down. Where he fell there he lay for an hour or two, and there he died. "How say you, gentlemen of "the Jury, 'Guilty' or 'Not Guilty' "Not Guilty' was the well-nigh instantaneous reply. In prosaic England we should have held that the proper course for the head of a family to pursue under such circumstances would have been to give notice to the police, who would have been to give notice to the police, who would have been to give notice to the police, who would have been to give notice to the police, who would have been to give notice to the police, who would man gentlement of the family for the future. A sound beating or a ducking in the horsepond might, perhaps, have been esteemed a pardonable retaliation under the circumstances of the case. There can, however, he no doubt that at least the lady and the gamekeeper wh

The facts of the case are very simple. Madame de Jeufosse is the widow of a cavairy officer, dwelling in her own château at the village of St. Aubin-sur-Gaillon: she has two sons and a daughter. Blanche, a young lady now about nineteen years of age. With the family resided a governess named Laurence Thouzery, about one year older than Mademoiselle de Jeufosse, whose welfare should have been, equally with that of her own daughter, an object of the most anxious sedictinde to this very aristocratic lady. Now Jeniosse, whose weifare should have been, equally with that of her own daughter, an object of the most anxious solicitude to this very aristocratic lady. Now, in the immediate neighborhood lived a disreputable kind of French "squireen" named Guillot—a married man—between whom and the Jeniosse family a close intimacy arose. Madame de Jeniosse soon received notice from some good-natured friends that M. Guillot amused his leisure by making love to Mademoiselle Thousery; but what of that! The girl was a governess, or humble companion, who was but following her natural destiny—it was not worth while making a rupture for sip peu de chose. When Guillot, the inconstant, however, began to cast his eyes higher, even to that lofty region in which Madamoiselle Blanche was enshrined, the complexion of affairs was altered, and a little bloodshed became necessary to appease the indignation of the bygone Jeniosses and of their stern representative, the heroine of the present romance. It certainly does appear that for a lady who was so very sensitive on the point of honor, Madame de Jeniosse neglected the most ordinary measures of precaution. She knew the character of this man Guillot, she knew that his various amours were the talk of the countryside, and that he had actually endeavored to seduce a young lady under her own root, and yet she permitted him to have free access to her daughter, to sit with her for hours at the piano, and so forth. This daughter was a young French girl, and when we use the expression we mean nothing more than that, from the system of female education which our neighbors have adopted, a young French girl 19 years old stands in a very different position, as far as self-defense is concerned, from her English sister of the same age. The natural consequence of this negligence followed—a connection more or less intimate arose between Mademoiselle Blanche and M. Guillot. To what extent this was carried it is not for us to determine, and, indeed, it would be difficult to arrive at any settled conclusion on us to determine, and, indeed, it would be difficult to arrive at any settled conclusion on the matter from the slipshod evidence adduced, consisting principally of the boasting and bragging of Guillot himself. There was, however, enough, and more than enough, to justify the solicitude of a mother, and to kindle feelings of a yet more violent kind in the breasts of the young lady's brothers. Had either of these two young young gentlemen soundly thrashed M. Guillot—had they called him out and shot him in the open field, divines and lawyers must accessarily have disapproved such a course, but the judgment of the world could scarcely have been one of anqualified condemnation. They did nothing of the kind, but left the chief part in the drama to their mother—a lady who seems to have been east in the Medea or Lady Macbeth mold. She called for her gamekeeper, Crepel; she adjured him to defend the honor of the Jeulosse family even by slaying. "You do not watch well enough!" said the Lady of Jeufosse. "You do not remember the promise you made to my husband. You do not support the honor of his name and that st my children. You must put an end to the scandal of these visits at any cost!" After this "sublime allocution" Madame de Jeufosse is said to have added: "Fear nothing!" The Procureur Imperial and the examining magistrate laye both told me that we can fire on those

The Procureur Imperial and the examining magis-trate have both told me that we can fire on those who act as this man does, and that even if death cusue we shall not be disquieted. Crepel, who is

a man of a practicel turn of mind, hereupon carefully loaded his double-barreled gun and proceeded to act on counsel's epinion.

Now, we are far from saying that the provocation given by this wretched fellow, Guillot, did not justify any reasonable measure of retaliation. The limits of revenge, however, must be fixed somewhere, and it has been generally understood that deliberate assassirevenge, however, must be fixed somewhere, and it has been generally understood that deliberate assassination is somewhat too rigorous a policy, no matter what the provecation may have been. On the 12th of the provention of the provention of the park of Jeufosse. He entered the park alone, and approached a tree. At the bottom of this tree were two bricks, and between these bricks Guillet placed a letter, and was then making the best of his way to a clump of shrubs 26 yards distant. Before he reached the covert, Crepel, who had been watching his proceedings from behind a fir-tree, started from his ambush, and calling out, "Halt, you are dead!" took deliberate aim, and gave Guillot the contents of the barrel. Although what had passed was well known in the chateau from the report of Crepel binself, who proceeded to inform his mistress of what he had done, and from the alarm which Gros, the he had done, and from the alarm which Gros, the servant, raised, when he had a scertained his master's condition, Madame de Jeufosse and her people let the poor wretch lie where he had fallen, and where he expired about half an hour after he had received his death wound. Such was the act which M. Berryer, the counsel for the prisoners, attempted to justify, and in the attempt he succeeded to the satisfaction of a French Jury. The two principal arguments employed were as follows: It was said that by a particular artiin the French Code a person who trespasses on an electric at night does so at his own peril, and if he slain in the course of his trespass, so much the stree for him; but it is not murder. Whether this be be slain in the course of his tree-pass, so much the werse for him; but it is not murder. Whether this be French law or not we will not pretend to say, but we feel very sure of the opinion which our English Crown lawvers would entertain upon such a doctrine. Again, M. Berryer arged that, according to law, any husband who detected his wife in criminal intercourse with her paramour might slay them both on the apot.

'The law would have regard to the natural play of human passion upon such enormous provocation; but can it be said that the honor of her daughter is less dear to a mother than the honor of his wife—than his own honor—to a husband. This being so, and, according to M. Berryer's way of putting it, it was almost an a fortiori case, Madame de Jeufosse was fully justified in planning and carrying out the assassination of Guillot in retaliation for his offense. We should have doubted if this were law anywhere out of Corsien; but it seems that universal France is prepared to adopt the practice upon such points of the most vindictive of her departments, if we may judge from the recent verdict of the Evreux Jury. Among ns—but, then, we are cold, prosaic Englishmen, negligent of the point of honor—the provocation supposed by M. Berryer would, no doubt, excuss the husband who, in the madness of the moment, struck the guilty pair where he found them and as he found them; but weet to him if he but went down stairs, deliberately leaded a revolver, and returned to execute vengeance.

wee to him if he but went down stairs, deliberately coded a revolver, and returned to execute vengeance in his own way. But here was a case in which the plan was laid days and weeks beforehand—the game eeper waited for his victim, as a sportsman waits in the dusk of the evening for a wild duck—and slew him in cold blood. It is quite clear that the French and the English methods of procedure are totally different

# SPAIN.

upon such points.

The Espano of Madrid denounces, with some vehe-The Espano of Madrid denomices, with some veni-mence, the supposed projects of the United States against Cuba, and accuses President Buchanan of per-sonally encouraging them. With regard to the proposition for purchasing the island, which, it says, the new Minister of the United States who is about to arrive in Madrid is expected to make, the Españo

declares that Spain cannot entertain it without dis-honer. That the United States will seize the first op-portunity, either "by piratical expeditions or exciting "insurrections, or any other mode whatever," of pos-sessing themselves of the island, the Espain does not doubt, and it complains that under such circum-stances the Government displays a great want of cau-tion, and an inequilibable scentily. tion, and an inexplicable security.

#### SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss Federal Council has officially laid before the authorities of the Canton de Vand the question of the cession of the Vallée des Dappes to France.

#### GERMANY.

The intelligence from Germany still represents the financial embarrassments as very great, although it was thought that the crieis was decidedly approaching its termination.

The reduction of the Austrian army was proceeding with great rapidity.

In view of the fact that it was unlikely that the

In view of the fact that it was unlikely that the King of Prussia would be able to resume his governing functions at the expiration of the three months during which the Prince of Prussia was appointed to the conduct of affairs, the question of how the Government should be carried on was claiming attention. Official communications from Berlin represent that it had not been decided to create a regency, and it was supposed that "extraordinary powers" would be conferred on the Prince of Prussia.

#### NAPLES.

The Neapolitan Government has declared the steamer Cagliari to be a fair prize of war. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has published a statement supporting this view. The English prisoners are included in the impeachment, to be tried immediately. An earthquake took place on the night of the 17th throughout the whole Kingdom of Naples, but its effects were most severe in the towns of Salerno, Potenza and Nola. At Salerno the walls of the houses were rent from top to bottom. Numerons villages were half destroyed. In the Provinces of Basilicata and on the main land, the dead (says the dispatch) are reckoned at several thousands. This is considered an exaggeration. The authorities had erected buts for the houseless families.

The City of Naples experienced three violent shocks, and the population had encamped in the open country. The northern parts were exempt.

#### RUSSIA.

An imperial decree had been issued, providing for the partial enfranchisement of the serfs. The decree institutes very important changes in the relations be-tween the peasantry and landed proprieters of the

IMPERIAL DECREE FOR THE PARTIAL ENFRANCHISEMENT OF THE SERFS.
An Imperial rescript, dated from Tzarckee Selo, the
20th November (old style), or Dec. 2 of our calendar,
has just been addressed by Alexander II to the Military Governor of Vilno and the Governor-General of
Groduo and Kovno, instituting the most important
changes in the relations between the peasants and the
landed proprietors of the country. It is accompanied
by an explanatory letter of instructions from the Minister of the Interior, Lanskoi, and a circular addressed
by him to all the civil and military governors, and the
marshals of the nobility, throughout all the Governments of the Russian Empire, intimating that the same marshals of the nobility, throughout all the Governments of the Russian Empire, intimating that the same measures may be adopted in the other provinces which have now been definitively applied to the provinces above named. These documents are published by £c Nord of Brussels simultaneously with their official publication at St. Petersburg. They are a confirmation, in some degree, of the repeated statements made by that journal and by The New Prussian Gazette of Berlin, relative to the intended emancipation of the serfs in Russia, statements which we noticed at the time. The following is the text of the Imperial rescript:

"Special committees established in the Governments of Vilno, Kovno and Grodno, and composed of the marshals of the nobility and some other landed proprietors, had been charged with the examination of the system of inventories which is in force throughout these provinces.

at these provinces, ... The Minister of the Interior has now made n

acquainted with the good intentions evinced by those committees with regard to the peasants of the three Fully approving of the intentions of these repre sentatives of the nobility of the Governments of Kovne, Vilne and Grodne, as being agreeable to my Koyne, Vilno and Grodno, as being agreeable to my views and my desires, I authorize that nobility to proceed, from and after this day, to the elaboration of the measures necessary for putting into execution the plans of the said coramittees, always on condition that the work is to be but progressively accomplished, so as not to disturb the economic organization at present operating in the estate of the nobility.

"For this purpose Lording.

" For this purpose I ordain:
" I. That from and atter this day an Executive mittee shall be established in each of the three Govern-ments aforesaid; and afterward a General Commission for those three Governments, the seat of which shall

for those three Governments, the seat of which shall be at Vilho.

"2. Each committee, presided over by the marshal of the nobility in that Government, shall be composed of the following members: One landowner from each district, chosen by, and from among, the noble possessors of inhabited lands in the district; two members chosen from among the most intelligent landowners of the Government, and nominated directly by the Government of the Provinces.

The General Commission shall be composed of Provincial Committees, chosen by the committees Provincial Committees, chosen by the committees themselves. One intelligent landowner in each Government nominated by the Governors from among the most enlightened of the nobility. One member delegated by the Minister of the Interior. It is reserved to you (the Governors) to choose the President of the Commission from among the noble landowners who shall be members of it.

"Immediately after their formation, the Provincial themselves and the second seco

"Immediately after their formation, the Provincial Committees will have to preceed, each separately, and in conformity with the desire expressed by the repre-sentatives of the nobility, to the drawing up of a deschall scheme with the object of securing the subsist-ence and ameliorating the condition of the peasants of those Provinces, taking for the basis of their plan the

following conditions:

"I. The proprietor retains his right of property over all his land, but the peasants retain the inclosures belonging to their habitations, which they have the right of acquiring as freehold property by means of a characteristic of the conditions." They right of acquiring as freehold property by means of a redemption price, payable within a fixed term. They are to have, moreover, the use of such a quantity of land as is necessary, according to the circumstances of the locality, to secure their subsistence, and to give the locality, to secure their subsistence, and to give them the means of satisfying their obligations toward the State and toward the proprietor. As a compensa-tion for the use of this land, the peasants are bound either to pay a rent to the proprietor or to work for

him.

"2. The private relations of peasants and proprietors between themselves should be regulated in such a manner as to secure the regular discharge of the imposts due to the state, and of the provincial imposts and services.

"The development of these principles, and their application to the local conditions of each of the three Provinces are left to the care of the Provincial Committees. The Minister of the Interior has communities.

cated to you his views upon this subject, and the Committees may refer to them to guide them in their

labors.

"When the Committees shall have finished their task, they will have to submit it to the General Commission. The Commission, after having weighed and examined the proposals of the Provincial Committees, and having combined them with the principles indicated above, will have to pass a definitive judgment on the matter, and to draw up the scheme of a general settlement throughout the three Governments, with the exceptions and variations which each of them may require.

of them may require.

'In charging you with the superintendence and general direction of this important work in the three Provinces of Kovno, Vilno and Grodno, intrusted to your care, I authorize you to give both to the Provincial Committees and General Commission the necessary nstructions to insure the regular progress and the suc-ess of the task which is confided to them. The Pro-

cess of the task which is confided to them. The Provincial Governors will aid you in the performance of this task. You will have to present the scheme drawn up by the Commission, together with your observations thereupon, to the Minister of the Interior, who will submit them to me for my sanction.

"In thus effering to the nobility of Kovno, Vilno and Grodno, the means of realizing their good intentions conformably to the principles which I have indicated, I hope that the nobility will fully justify the confidence which I evince toward them, by calling them to take part in this important work; and that, by the aid of God and the enlightened assistance of the noble preprietors, this work will be crowned with complete success. complete success.
"You, and the Provincial Governors placed under

your orders, will see that the peasants remain submis-sive to the proprietors, and that they put no faith in the malevolent insinuations and the erroneous rumors the malevolent insinuations and the erroneous rumors which may arise, I remain, with good wishes toward you, "ALEXANDER." In the Ministerial letter of instruction it is stated

that the Committees of Revision (which are alluded to in the first paragraph of the Emperor's rescript), having expressed a desire for the abolition of seridom

his Majesty has learned with especial satisfaction this his Majesty has learned with especial satisfaction this noble wish on the part of the representatives of the nobility, and has therefore authorized the preparation of a scheme with that object. The abolition of serf-dom, however, is not to be effected at once, but progressively, the peasants are at first to pass through a transition state, being more or less attached to the land, during a term not exceeding twelve years, after which they will definitely become free new, and be authorized to move, on certain conditions, from one district to another. But the proprietor's right to sell or transfer the peasant's belonging to his land, to remove them to other districts against their will, or to move them to other districts against their will, convert them, under existing laws or customs, int mestic slaves or retainers, is immediately to be abolished. The peasants, under the superintend-nee of the proprietors, will take part in the communal assemblies and elective tribunals for the administration of justice; but the rural police will remain under the charge of the proprietors.

#### INDIA.

THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.

The following is an extract from a letter written b M. de Banneroi, a French physician, in the service of Mussur Rajah, and published in Le Pays (Paris paper

Mussur Rajah, and published in Le Pays (Pans paper) under the date of Calcutta, Oct. 8:

I give you the following account of the relief of Lucknow, as described by a lady, one of the rescued party: "On every side death stared us in the face; no human skill could avert it any longer. We saw the moment approach when we must bid farewell to earth, yet without feeling that unuterable horror which must have been experienced by the unhappy victims at Cawnpore. We were resolved rather to die than to yield, and were fully persuaded that in twenty-four hours all would be over. The engineers had said so, and all knew the werst. We women strove to encourage each other, and to perform the light duties which had been assigned to us, such as conveying orders to the batteries, and supplying the men with provisions, age each other, and to probable as conveying orders to the batteries, and supplying the men with provisions, especially cups of coffee, which we prepared day and night. I had gone out to try and make myself useful, in company with Jessie Brown, the wife of a corporal in my husband's regiment. Poor Jessie had been in a state of restless excitement all through the siege, and had fallen away visibly within the last few days. A constant fever consumed her, and her mind wandered occasionally, especially that day, when the recollections of home sectual powerfully present to her. At last, overcome with fatigue, she lay down on the ground, wrapped up in her plaid. I sat beside her, promising to awaken her when, as she said, 'her father should return from the plaughing.' She fell at length into a profound sumber, motionless and, apparently, breathless, her head resting in my lap. I myself could no longer resist the inclination to sleep, in spite of the should return from the ploughing. She leak a require into a profound similar or motionless and, apparently, breathless, her head resting in my lap. I myself could no longer resist the inclination to sleep, in spite of the continued roar of cannon. Saddenly I was aroused by a wild, unearthly scream close to my ear; my companion stood up beside me, her arms raised, and her head bent forward in the attitude of listening. A look of intense delight broke over her countenance, she grasped my hand, drew me toward her, and exclaimed. Dinna ye hear it? dinna ye hear it? Ay. I'm no dreamin', it's the slogan o' the Highlanders! We're seved, we're saved!" Then, flinging herself on her knees, she thanked God with passionate fervor. I felt utterly bewildered: my English ears heard only the roar of artillery, and I thought my poor Jessic was still raving; but she darted to the batteries, and I heard her cry incessantly to the men, 'Courage courage, hark to the slogan—to the Macgregor, the grandest of them a. Here's help at last.' To describe the effect of these words upon the soldiers would be impossible. For a moment they ceased firing, and every soul listened in intense anxiety. Gradually, however, there arose a murmur of bitter disappointment, and the wailing of the women who had tlocked to the spot burst out anow as the colonel shock his head. One dull lowland ears leard nothing but the rattle of the muskerry. A few moments more of this death-like suspense, of this agonizing hope, and Jessie, who had again sunk on the ground, sprang to her feet, and cried, in a voice so clear and piereing that it was heard along the whole line—'Will ye no believe it noo!' The slogan has ceased indeed, but the Campbells are comin'! D'ye hear, d'ye hear!" At that moment we seemed indeed to hear the voice of God in the distance, when the pibroch of the Highlanders brought us tidings of deliverance, for now there was no longer any doubt of the fact. That shrill, penetrating, ceaseless sound, which rese above all other sounds, could come neith which rose above all other sounds, could come feether from the advance of the enemy, nor from the work of the Sappers. No, it was indeed the blast of the Scot-tish bagpipes, now shrill and harsh, as threatening vengeance on the foe, then in softer tones seeming to promise succourt otheir friends in need. Never sure-ly was there such a scene as that which followed. Not a heart in the residency of Lucknow but bowed itself before God. All, by one simultaneous impulse, fell upon their knees, and nothing was heard but bursting upon their knees, and nothing was heard but bursting sobs and the nurmured voice of prayer. Then all arose, and there rang out from a thousand lips a great shout of joy which resounded far and wide, and lent new vigor to that blessed pibroch. To our cheer of "God save the Queen, they replied by the well-known strain that moves every Scot to tears, "Should and he quaintrance be forgot, &c. After that, nothing clse made any impression on me. I scarcely remember what followed. Jessie was presented to the Gonstal on his entrance into the form and at the officers' and on the officers' eral on his entrance into the fort, and at the officers' banquet her health was drunk by all present, while the pipers marched round the table playing once more the fauntiur air of 'Auld Lang Syne.'"

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERTOOL, Dec. 23, 1857.—COTTON—An increased demand from the trade and from speculators has prevailed since Friday, and an advance visiously quoted at from 19 je. 27 fb has been established unon the low sales of has tweek. The sales of the three days not up about 25,000 bales, of which some 10,000 were taken no speculation. The market closes firm.

At Manchester there was rather more doing at yesterlay's market and a slightly improved feeling was perceptible.

BREADSTRIPS.—Flour is very dull, but without change in price. Wheat quiet but steady: extra qualities tending upoward. Indian Corn dull at former rates. Messes, Richardson. Spence & Co. quote as follows: Wheat—Red. 8/22/13; White, 6/19481.

Flour-Philadelphis and Baltimore. 25/125; extra Ohio, 27/2-28; Western, 25/25;. Corn—Mixed, 359/25/8; Yellow, 39/26/24; White, 57/439;

Photysions.—Beef and Pork dull; no sales. Lard entirely mentical. Basen offered at 46 for new Long Middles, rib in Tallew in letter demand; Butchers Association, 52/2.

Proportice.—Ashes—No sales reported. Rosin dull at 3/11 for Common. Suprise quiet but steady. Coffee and Tea without animation. Quereitron Bark unchanged. Nothing doing in Spirits Turpentine.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—The Coru market at

AMERICAN SECURITIES .- The London Times of the the Ports American Securities as without alteration on the preions day, and gives the following as the business done:
Sincia Central share:
Illinois 72 Central share:
Illinois 73 Central share:
Illinois 74 Ce

#### Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Circular. Liverpoot, Dec. 22, 1857. Next Friday being Christmas Day, no Corn Market will be held

Next Frainty being Christmas Bay, no Corn Market win be held the we shall not issue a Circular.

The inappoved tone of the Money Market noticed in our last has entinued and is strey thened by the advices from Hamburg of shiftener being to a great extent restored there.

The Crain trade, since Friday, has ruled quiet, and at to-day's arrived, with a small attendance of buyers, there was but little uniness done in any orticle. Wheat met a slow sale at about the prices of Friday, only extra qualities, from their searcity, rinsing rather higher prices in retail. Flows very doll, but crimally unchanged in value.

Figure 1 and Posts of the Committee of t

tions to report.

Hacox—New Long Middles, rib in, are offered at 46/.

Lake shows we wise of improvement; there is a total absence
of inquiry, and prices are quite nominal.

Tatlow has been tore inquired for and has brought 52/ for
Botchers' Association. In London the market closed firm, at
32/s spot. 53/265/6 January to March, and 54/ March only, for
P. Y. C.

dell at 5/11 for Common. Bank without alteration.

COTON—Sline Friday there has been an increased trade and COTON—Sline Friday there has been an increased trade and peculiarly demand. The business on Saturday reached 10,000 biles, prices closing ic. 47 Ib over the low sales of the previous day; yesterday, the sales summed up only 2,000 biles, but prices were again dearer, and to-day the full advance is maintained, with sales of 6,000 biles. Buff the amount of sales each day has been on specialism. In Manchester there has been more doing since Friday, and in some instances at a slace in inher rates. Midding Orleans, 63d. Mobile, 6d.; Upande, 53d. 47 Ib.

### LATEST MARKET REPORT.

Liverpool, Dec. 23-12 o'clock m.

Wingay-Prime qualities are in moderate consumptive inquiry, at hill process other kinds are slow of sale. Floux is neglected living Convis quiet. Provistors-Lard and Tailow are unchapped. Cottos op as quietly, with less inquiry than in the beginning of the week.

RICHARDSON, SPENGE & Co.

FROM TURKS ISLAND .- By the arrival of the schr. Sarah L. Hills, Capt. Conway, we have received advices from Turks Island to the 25th ult. The quantity of salt on hand is very large, but there are no vesselo take it. It is selling at 84 29c, per bushel. There were no American vessels in port when the Sarah I. Hills sailed.

CORRECTION .- Mr. Guy Foote, President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Detroit, whose sudden death was reported in our telegraphic column of the 1st inst., did not commit spicide as was there erroneously stated. The cause of his death was disease of the heart, an affliction under which he had been laboring for some years. We make this correction out of justice to his friends and family.

From The Philadelphia North America.

Although some of the details of the news received from Kansas may be inaccurate, yet enough is certainly known to show that civil war, it not already begun, is certain to be lighted up with wild fury the moment it is known in the Territory that the Lecompton Constitution has been accepted by Congress. For this sad state of affairs we were not altogether unpresents of the property of the property of the sad state of affairs we have not altogether unpresents as the proof of the sad state of affairs we have not altogether unpresented the great swindle attempted by Pro-Slavery partisans and Missouri borderers, nor submit to have institutions thrust upon them by the violence of a minority, even though that minority was backed up by the whole power of the Federal Government.

Every one remembers the excitement on the Kansas question that pervaded the whole North and Weet during the Presidential canvass in 1856. It may be remembered, too, that even then the people of Kansas were in arms against their oppressors. After the election and inauguration of Mr. Buchanan, however, the excitement was alwayed, and this circumstance were seized on by some as evidence that the Kansas agitation was only a trick to defeat the Democratic candidate and place the General Government in the hands of designing men. It established, they declared, all that had been charged against the "hirakers for Freedom," the friends of "bleeding Kansas." How far President Buchanan and his advisers were imbued with this idea we know not, though there has been not a little, in the course lately pursued by the Administration, to lead the country to suppose that they all held similar opinions. If this be so, they are gressly mistaken. Their view has been far too kmitted, and shows that, after all, they have failed to understand the people of this country, and have affered all the circumstances of our colonial and national history.

CIVIL WAR IN KANSAS.

The quiet that followed on the election of President.

The quiet that followed on the election of Presidents
and the quiet that followed on the election of Presidents
and the presidents about by the general conviction that the Presidents
about by the general conviction that the Presidents about by the general conviction that the relationship is although he might for a time temperize, would see to that the glaring, acknowledged, admitted wrongs perpetrated on an overwhelming majority of the people, should be redressed, and that they should be allowed the privileges guaranteed in the erganic act, of framing their institutions in their own way. The generally received opinion of the President's character favored this conviction. His first acts gave in generally received opinion of the President's character favored this conviction. His first acts gave it further sanction. His instructions to the new Governor were implicit. The Constitution was to be submitted to the people. Walker assured the inhabitants of the Territory of this over and over again. By this means, and this alone, was he enabled to caim them down, and induce them to vote for members of the Territorial Legislature. He has told as so repeatedly, and assured us that on his first arrival he found the Territory in a state verging on that of civil war. But so soon as the people were persuaded that justice would be done, they shandoned all thought of an appeal to arms, and not until then.

Territory in a state verying on that of civil war. But so soon as the people were persuaded that justice would be done, they abandoned all thought of an appeal to arms, and not until then.

We may safely appeal to the first six abouths succeeding Mr. Buchanan's inauguration for evidence that his administration was kindly received by the opposition, and the presses representing it. Considering that Mr. Buchanan was elected mainly by a section, on sectional grounds, and that previously party feeling was at a great height, it is surprising how seening was at a great height, it is surprising how seening was at a great height, it is surprising how seening teeling subsided, and every disposition was manifested not to embarrass or annoy the new administration unnecessarily, but simply to indge it by its asts. Nothing could better show the high character of the Opposition. It proved that in the main it contended for principles, for truth and right, and that mere partisan aims and ends were far from it. But we believe that all this moderation has been misconstrued. Confidence in the character of the Administration—a belief that justice would be impartially meted out by it, has been taken for indifference as to the course that should be pursued in the Territories. The public expectation has been disappointed; the pledges and instructions given are now seen to be violated. Hence the storm that has renewed its violence in Kansas, and that is sweeping in force over the North and West.

There is no doubt that the unexpected policy the Administration has adopted toward Kansas has made the Republican party stronger, firmer, more united than it was in 1856; and even then it would have elected its candidate but for one or two unioward events. And beside the renewed viality that has been inspired into the Republicans, what shall be said of the defection among the Democrats? It is not the President well assured that Senator Dougha and the many of the leading Democrats who stand with him have influence enough to carry every free St

Philadelphia, at which members of the Cabinet ventilated their opinions in a way which is probably unprecedented in the whole history of the course, from the venerable Secretary Cass, who, in the delight with the position assumed by the President, helse him with "Well done, good and faithful servant," to Judge Black, who insults the sufferings of the Free-State men by flippantly speaking of them as being ruled only by the bayonet, leaving it to be inferred that the same weapon would continue to be employed against them.

Gentlemen of the Cobinet, try it. If you are bent-making your administration of the government in

Gentlemen of the Cobinet, try it. If you are bendering your administration of the government infamous for all time to come, try it. If you are resolved on creating a civil war in the bosem of these States, try it. If you are determined on encountering numerous perils, on pleasing the foce of our Union, whicher despots abroad or traitors at home, you have only to persevere in the attempt of fastening on the people of Kansas a Constitution which, as the final product of a great awindle—the crown of outrage and wrong—no community of American efficients would ever consent to accept. In all the Fou States the tide of public opinion is running a minit you like a mill-race, and is daily swelling. Men feel that they must vindicate against you, and the world, if necessary, those principles of freedom and justice which are their dearest inheritance. All the obstacles which you may present to the progress of the tide will be unavailing. Your party drill and government patronage, on which, perhaps, you rely, are but light strows when opposed to the storm that you are awakening. We see the peril—the greatest by far that has everthreatened our country. We know the wrong which has driven men into rebellion. We know there is but one way out of it—justice from the Administration and Congress. Failing this, we cannot undertake to say where the end is.

AWEUL TRAGEDY IN DRACUT .- The Lowell Adverther of Monday evening gives us some particules of a dreadful tragedy in the town of Dracut. A young man named Frank Heath, and his sister Miriam York Heath, living in the further part of Dracut, known as Black North, about seven miles from Lowell were ar-

Heath, living in the further part of Dracut, known as Black North, about seven miles from Lowell were arrested, on Monday afternoon, by Messrs. Butterfield and Shed, deputy sheriffs, for the murder of Joshna Heath, their father, last Saturday night.

It seems that Mr. Heath, the old gentleman, was a blacksmith, somewhere between 60 and 70 years of age, and was of intemperate habits. He and his children, who lived together, were often cuarreflag; they complained, especially the daughter, or his striking or beating them. According to the daughter's confession, she had endeavored to poison him, by giving him tea made of Apple Peru, which he drank, as she thinks, in sufficient quantities to cause death, if he had been let alone. But the son, on Saturday night, shot him through the head while he was sitting in his chamber, and toward morning buried him in the shop, by digging a hole in the ground sufficiently deep to receive his naked body, and covering him over with earth. As both ray, the work of burying was done on-sunday.

In the morning, when inquiries were made for the old gentleman, they finally confessed that they had murdered him. They seem to have but a very finit conception of the enormity of the off-use of which they have been guilty, and as yet have speat but little time in grieving over their detection, or in lamonting the awful consequences. The body together with the

they have been guilty, and as yet have spent but little time in grieving over their detection, or in lamenting the awful consequences. The body, together with the prisoners, were brought to Lowell, the former being left with the undertaker, Amos Hull, on Prescut street, and the latter conveyed to fail. A coroner's inquest had been summened, and would proceed to a examination in the foreneon of Tuesday.

[Boston Traveler, 5th.

Good News FROM THE CARELS,-The War De-Good News from the Carels.—The War Department, says The Washington Star, have increasing dispatches from Lieut, Beale (formerly of the Navy), superintending the construction of the inilitary road from Fort Defiance to the Colorado of California. They bear date "Colorado River, California, Oct. 18, 1857." He has arrived there in forty eight days, exploring and locating a capital wagon-road from San Antonio, Texas. Everything on the way was found a gently undulating country. We have no room today for his interesting details, which go to show that the hitherto almost entirely unexplored region through which he passed is destined to be very valuable. We quote a portion of what he says of the result of the camel experiment, as follows:

could possibly have endured, and yet I have a rived here not only without the loss of a camel, but they are admitted by those who saw them in Texas, to be in a good condition footally as when we left. San Antonio. In all our lateral explorations they have carried water sometimes for more than a week, for the mule mast by the men, the machine who more than a week, for the mule mast by the men, the machine have reversely attentive with heavy pockage, on those explorations, countries expected with the sharped volcant; neek, and yet their feet, to this hour, have evinced to symptom of tenderness or highly. With heavy packs they have crossed mountains, accounted and descended prespitous places, where an unloaded make found it difficult to pass ours with the assistant of the rider dismounted and carefully picking its way. I tilink it would be within conditions y that in these various lateral explorates they have